AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace the claims as filed in PCT Application No. PCT/CA2004/000406 in respect of National Phase Entry in the United States under 35 U.S.C. 371 thereof.

Listing of Claims:

1. A crystalline form of azithromycin • $(H_2O)_x$ • [isopropanol]$_y$ wherein x and y are selected from

   (i) x = 0.75 and y = 0.5, and

   (ii) x = 1.5 and y = 0.25.

2. Crystalline Azithromycin Isopropanolate of claim 1 wherein x = 1.5 and y = 0.25.

3. Crystalline Azithromycin Isopropanolate of claim 1 wherein x = .75 and y = 0.5.

4. The crystalline form of Azithromycin • $(H_2O)_x$ • [isopropanol]$_y$ having the single crystal structure of Figure 1(a) wherein x = 0.75 and y = 0.5.

5. The crystalline form of Azithromycin • $(H_2O)_x$ • [isopropanol]$_y$ having the single crystal structure of Figure 1(b) wherein x = 1.5 and y = 0.25.

6. A process for the preparation of the azithromycin • $(H_2O)_x$ • [isopropanol]$_y$ wherein x and y are selected from

   (i) x = 0.75 and y = 0.5, and

   (ii) x = 1.5 and y = 0.25

which process comprises the following steps:

(a) dissolving solid azithromycin in an acetic acid solution and extracting the solution with ethyl acetate;

(b) basifying the aqueous solution from step (a) with a sodium hydroxide solution;

(c) extracting the basic solution from step (b) with ethyl acetate;

(d) drying the ethyl acetate solution from step (c) with sodium sulfate, filtering the drying agent and evaporating the filtrate under vacuo to give non-crystalline azithromycin as a syrup;

(e) co-evaporating the material from step (d) with isopropanol three times to give a syrup;

(f) mixing the material from step (e) with isopropanol;

(g) adding water to the material from step (f);

(h) filtering the insoluble material from step (g) and drying under vacuo;

(i) dissolving the material from step (h) in isopropanol and adding water in the ratio of either:

(ia) isopropanol to water in the order of (1 – 2) : 1 where x = 1.5 and y = 0.25, or

(ib) in the ratio of isopropanol to water in the order of 4 : 1 where x = 0.75 and y = 0.5;

(j) filtering the insoluble material from step (i).

7. A process for the preparation of the azithromycin • $(H_2O)_x$ • [isopropanol]$_y$ of claim 2 wherein x = 1.5 and y = 0.25 which comprises the following steps:

(a) dissolving solid azithromycin in an acetic acid solution and extracting the solution with ethyl acetate;

(b) basifying the aqueous solution from step (a) with a sodium hydroxide solution;

(c) extracting the basic solution from step (b) with ethyl acetate;

(d) drying the ethyl acetate solution from step (c) with sodium sulfate, filtering the drying agent and evaporating the filtrate under vacuo to give non-crystalline azithromycin as a syrup;

(e) co-evaporating the material from step (d) with isopropanol three times to give a syrup;

(f) mixing the material from step (e) with isopropanol;

(g) adding water to the material from step (f);

(h) filtering the insoluble material from step (g) and drying under vacuo;

(i) dissolving the material from step (h) in isopropanol and adding water wherein the ratio of isopropanol to water is in the order of (1 – 2) : 1;

(j) filtering the insoluble material from step (i).

8. A process for the preparation of the azithromycin • $(H_2O)_x$ • [isopropanol]$_y$ of claim 3 wherein x = 0.75 and y = 0.5 which comprises the following steps:

(a) dissolving solid azithromycin in an acetic acid solution and extracting the solution with ethyl acetate;

(b) basifying the aqueous solution from step (a) with a sodium hydroxide solution;

(c) extracting the basic solution from step (b) with ethyl acetate;

(d) drying the ethyl acetate solution from step (c) with sodium sulfate, filtering the drying agent and evaporating the filtrate under vacuo to give non-crystalline azithromycin as a syrup;

(e) co-evaporating the material from step (d) with isopropanol three times to give a syrup;

(f) mixing the material from step (e) with isopropanol;

(g) adding water to the material from step (f);

(h) filtering the insoluble material from step (g) and drying under vacuo;

(i) dissolving the material from step (h) in isopropanol and adding water wherein the ratio of isopropanol to water is in the order of 4 : 1;

(j) filtering the insoluble material from step (i).

9. A process for the preparation of the azithromycin • $(H_2O)_x$ • [isopropanol]$_y$ of claim 4 wherein x = 0.75 and y = 0.5 which comprises the following steps:

(a) dissolving solid azithromycin in an acetic acid solution and extracting the solution with ethyl acetate;

(b) basifying the aqueous solution from step (a) with a sodium hydroxide solution;

(c) extracting the basic solution from step (b) with ethyl acetate;

(d) drying the ethyl acetate solution from step (c) with sodium sulfate, filtering the drying agent and evaporating the filtrate under vacuo to give non-crystalline azithromycin as a syrup;

(e) co-evaporating the material from step (d) with isopropanol three times to give a syrup;

(f) mixing the material from step (e) with isopropanol;

(g) adding water to the material from step (f);

(h) filtering the insoluble material from step (g) and drying under vacuo;

(i) dissolving the material from step (h) in isopropanol and adding water wherein the ratio of isopropanol to water is in the order of 4 : 1;

(j) filtering the insoluble material from step (i).

10. A process for the preparation of the azithromycin • $(H_2O)_x$ • [isopropanol]$_y$ of claim 5 wherein x = 1.5 and y = 0.25 which comprises the following steps:

(a) dissolving solid azithromycin in an acetic acid solution and extracting the solution with ethyl acetate;

(b) basifying the aqueous solution from step (a) with a sodium hydroxide solution;

(c) extracting the basic solution from step (b) with ethyl acetate;

(d) drying the ethyl acetate solution from step (c) with sodium sulfate, filtering the drying agent and evaporating the filtrate under vacuo to give non-crystalline azithromycin as a syrup;

(e) co-evaporating the material from step (d) with isopropanol three times to give a syrup;

(f) mixing the material from step (e) with isopropanol;

(g) adding water to the material from step (f);

(h) filtering the insoluble material from step (g) and drying under vacuo;

(i) dissolving the material from step (h) in isopropanol and adding water wherein the ratio of isopropanol to water is in the order of (1 – 2) : 1;

(j) filtering the insoluble material from step (i).

11. A crystalline form of azithromycin • $(H_2O)_x$ • [isopropanol]$_y$ wherein x = 0.75 and y = 0.5 made by the process of claim 6, 8 or 9.

12. A crystalline form of azithromycin • $(H_2O)_x$ • [isopropanol]$_y$ wherein x = 1.5 and y = 0.25 made by the process of claim 6, 7 or 10.

13. A crystalline form of azithromycin • $(H_2O)_{0.75}$ • [isopropanol]$_{0.5}$ having the single crystal structure of Figure 1(a) made by the process of claim 9.

14. A crystalline form of azithromycin • $(H_2O)_{0.75}$ • [isopropanol]$_{0.5}$ having the single crystal structure of Figure 1(b) made by the process of claim 10.

15. A crystalline form of azithromycin • $(H_2O)_{0.75}$ • [isopropanol]$_{0.5}$ having the single crystal structure of Figure 1(a).

16. A crystalline form of azithromycin • $(H_2O)_{0.75}$ • [isopropanol]$_{0.5}$ having the single crystal structure of Figure 1(b).